

*Sub  
J1  
Contd*

comprising 65% to 99% by weight water and an organic component containing molecules having lipophilic and hydrophilic groups, wherein at a temperature at which cleaning takes place, said organic component is present in said water at a concentration greater than its miscibility in said water, whereas at at least one of a different temperature and a different concentration, said organic component is completely dissolvable in said water so as to form an optically clear liquid, and wherein said liquid cleaning composition, during a cleaning, is maintained in a status of an emulsion with droplets of an organic phase in a continuous aqueous phase.

*H2 Sub  
H3*

49. A method according to claim 47, wherein the emulsion is maintained by agitation or by applying ultrasound.

*H3  
Sub  
H4*

50. A method according to claim 47, wherein said organic component is such that said liquid cleaning composition has a constant boiling temperature or has a boiling temperature which changes so as to become constant during boiling of said cleaning composition to form an azeotrope, and which furthermore includes the steps of vaporizing said liquid cleaning composition, and of causing vapor from said liquid cleaning composition to condense on said article that is to be cleaned therewith.

*H4*

61. A liquid cleaning composition according to claim 54, wherein said organic component is a solvent having the general formula:



*Sub  
H9*

where  $R^1$  and  $R^3$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of H,  $CH_3$ ,  $C_2H_5$ , straight-chain or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $C_3$  to  $C_{18}$  alkyl groups, in which one or more nonadjacent  $-CH_2-$  groups may be replaced by -0-, imido in which

*Sulh H G*

the hydrogen may be replaced by C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> alkyl groups, saturated or unsaturated cyclic C<sub>3</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> groups, in which one or more nonadjacent -CH<sub>2</sub>- groups may be replaced by -O-, imido in which the hydrogen may be replaced by C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> alkyl groups;

X is selected from the group consisting of -O-, -C(=O)-, -C(=O)-O-, -NH-, -NR<sup>4</sup>- (where R<sup>4</sup> is selected from the group consisting of H, CH<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, and straight-chain or branched, saturated or unsaturated C<sub>3</sub> to C<sub>16</sub> alkyl groups), -N(OH)-, straight-chain or branched C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> alkylene groups in which one or more nonadjacent -CH<sub>2</sub>- groups may be replaced by -O-;

and n represents whole integers.